The Army in New Mexico. The ninth military department embraces the whole of New Mexico, besides some adjoining territory. It was purchased from Mexico at the close of the war, previous to which it was cap-tured by the American forces under General Kearney. At that time it was governed by General Armigo, who fled at the approach of our troops. He subsequently returned, and now resides at Limita, a town situated about the centre of the He subsequently returned, and now resides at Limita, a town situated about the centre of the country. When General Kearney left for California, General Price and Colonel Doniphan controlled it for a time. The first military organization, after its purchase, was under Colonel Washington. He was relieved by Colonel Monroe, who acted for a short time as civil and military governor. Shortly after, a civil governor, Colonel Calhoun, was appointed, and the two branches of government were managed separately. Colonel Sumner relieved Colonel Monroe; Governor Calhoun died, and Dr. Lane was appointed in his stead. General Garland now commands in place of Sumner, and Governor Merriwether has superseded Gov. Lane. The following are posts and garrisons in New Mexico, with their officers:

1st. Fort Union, situated one hundred miles from Santa Fe, commanded by Captain McCrae, 3d infantry garrisoned by three companies—one of dragoons, one of artillery, one of infantry. The officers are as follows: dragoons, Brevet Major Carlton; artillery, Brevet Lieutentant Colonel Brooks; First Lieutenant W. C. Adams; infantry, Captains McCrae and Sykes; Lieutenant Marshall, Acting Assistant Surgeon Blanchard.

This post is the depot of quartermaster and commissary stores, when received from the States. Capt. Easton is quartermaster, Captain Bowen, commissary.

2d. Santa Fe: Garrisoned by one company of

ommissary.
2d. Santa Fe: Garrisoned by one company 3d infantry, Brevet Major Brooks commanding Lieutenant Marshall; acting quartermaster, Lieut J. C. Moore. 2d artillery, paymasters, Majors Cunningham and Fry; Assistant Surgeon De

Cunningham and Fry; Assistant Surgeon De Leon, U. S. A.

3d. Albuquerque—Headquarters department: General Garland commanding. His aids are Byt. Major Nicholls, A. A. General, and 2d Lieut. Sturgis, dragoons. Post commanded by Lieut. Beel, dragoons; place garrisoned by one company 2d dragoons; medical director's office, Dr. Abadie, surgeon, U. S. A.; Byt. 2d Lieut. Garrard, acting quartermaster.

surgeon, U. S. A.; Bvt. 2d Lieut. Garrard, acting quartermaster.

4th. Fort Defiance. One company of artillery and two 3d infantry: commanded by Brevet Maj. Kendrick, 2d artillery. Officers present, Brevet Major Shepherd, infantry; Lieuts. Shroeder and Steen; Lieuts. Long and Griffin, artillery; Assistant Surgeon White, U. S. A.

5th. Fort Massachusetts. Major Blake, 1st dragoons, commanding. One company dragoons, one of infantry. Officers present, Lieut. Ransom, dragoons; Lieut. Jackson, infantry; Assistant Surgeon Magruder, U. S. A.

6th. Las Lanas, Mexican town, garrisoned by one company dragoons, Captain Euell, commanding.

one company dragoons, Captain Euell, commanding.

7th. Fort Conrad. Brevet Colonel Chandler, infantry, commanding. One company dragoons, one infantry. Officers present, dragoons, Lieut. De Lane; infantry, Lieut. Davis; Assistant Surgeon Langworthy, U. S. A.

8th. Fort Fillmore, headquarters 3d infantry—Major A. Backus commanding. Garrisoned by three companies infantry and one of 2d dragoons. Officers present, Capt. Johns, Lieutenants Ward, Wood, (Adjutant,) Whipple, Daniel Rundell, McCook, and Barneau, infantry; Major Brice, paymaster, U. S. A.; Lieut. McFerran, infantry; regimental quartermaster; Assistant Surgeon Sutherland, U. S. A.

9th. Fort Webster, Major Steen, dragoons, commanding. Two companies dragoons, one infan-

manding. Two companies dragoons, one infantry. Officers present, Brevet Major Richardson and Lieutenant O'Bannon, infantry; Lieutenant Smith and Norris, dragoons. Assistant Surgeon Henry, U. S. A. Within and about the borders New Mexico are found the following tribes o

Indians:
First are the Navajoes. Fort Defiance is sit First are the Navajoes. Fort Defiance is situated in the heart of their country. This tribe is the wealthiest and most powerful. They are at peace. Second are the Utahs. They are to be tound around forts Union and Massachusetts. The Jicanila and Apaches are also found around around them. Las Lanas is near the Navajoe country. Third are the Apaches. Forts Conrad, Fillmore, and Webster are in their country.

Back of Fort Conrad, between and beyond Fort Webster, the Gila Apaches roam.

Back of Fort Fillmore are found the Sacramentos, White Mountain, and Muscalero Apaches. A post may, in the course of time, be established in their country, probably at the Sacramento range. Indian agencies are established at nearly all the military posts.

military posts.

Along the valley of the Rio Grande will be civilized and penceable in the territory, and have been so for years. They have established pueb-las or towns along the river, where they cultivate farms, raise stock, and dwell in peace and happi-

Later from Texas.

We have dates from Galveston to the 4th inst.

and later intelligence from the interior: RETURN OF GEN. RUSK'S PARTY.-The Austin State Gazette of the 1st inst. says: "Gen. Thomas J. Rusk and his party reached Austin on the 27th ult., all in good health. They were met a short distance from the city, and escorted in by a num-ber of our citizens, and the welcome they receiv-ed was sufficient to prove that the people of the ed was sufficient to prove that the people of the capital of the State properly appreciate his public services. Gen Rusk was accompanied on his trip by two of his sons, Benjamin L. and John C. Rusk, Col. M. T. Johnson, Joseph C. Harrison, esq., editor of the Nacogdoches Chronicle, Capt. Owen Shaw, and Jim Shaw, the Delaware chief, as guide. Col. Johnson did not accompany the party to this city, having left them at Fort Chadbourne to return home. Gen. Rusk and party left Nacogdoches on the 29th of August, on a tour of exploration of a route for the Pacific railroad, across the country dred miles above here in a northwestern direction. The route travelled by the company was from Nacogdoches, by the way of Henderson and Tyler, to Dallas; thence up the Trinity, on the west side, to the mouth of the Clear Fork at Fort Worth; the mouth of the Clear Fork at Fort Worth, thence up that stream to its head and across into the valley of the Brazos, striking the latter river at Fort Belknap, about fifteen miles above the junction of the main Brazos with the Clear Fork. On leaving Belknap, their route lay up the Clear Fork by way of Phantom hill and out at the head of Clear Fork; and thence in a southwesterly direction to Oak creek, a tributary of the Colorado. From Oak creek, the party returned by the way of Pecan bayou and Fort Croghan to this city.

Of the country through which the company passed within the settlements, it is unnecessary to speak particularly; but that above, General Rusk and Mr. Harrison describe in the most glowing terms. For fertility of soil, smoothness of ce, and beauty of scenery, the country through which they travelled is not to be surpassed by any region of similar extent in Texas or elsewhere. The spreading prairies, rolling valleys and level bottoms on the streams, are as rich as the heart of man could desire, surrounded with forests of post oak timber of the best quality the whole distance such timber as will be peculiarly adapted to mak-ing superstructure and ties of a railroad. Every-where water of the purest kind is abundant, and as a grazing country it is unsurpassed by any in the world. At Oak creek, General Rusk and party met a company from El Paso, who had explored carefully the remainder of the route, and reported that for all the purposes of cheap and expeditious construction of a railroad, that portion of the route was appelled. of the route was equally as favorable as the por-tion explored by General R. The company saw three bands of the Camanches—one under Sane-co, one under Yellow Wolf, and one under Buffalo Hump. These Indians were perfectly friendly. The party gave them beef and other presents, and they promised to bring in the woman and two boys taken prisoners by the Lipans.

Indian Claim to Northern Vermont.-There is now in attendance upon the legislature of Ver-mont, in session at Montpelier, a deputation of mont, in session at Montpelier, a deputation of Iroquois Indians, to press a claim to a considerable portion of the State. The Springfield Republican says the claim is no new affair. It was presented first in 1786, and has been renewed at frequent intervals since. It embraces all that portion of the State north of Otter creek, and become in the Chambian and wheat the tion of the State north of Otter creek, and be-tween Lake Champlain and where the water be-gins to flow into the Connecticut. This territory belonged originally to the tribe now laying claim to it, and they insist that they have never ceded it away. They ask that their claim should be fairly away. They ask that their calm should be larly investigated, at any rate. The deputation at Mont-pelier are awaiting the arrival of Eleazer Williams, of "Dauphin" notoriety, upon whom they rely for a proper presentation of their case.

Held to Bail.-Hugh Mullen, lieutenant of po lice of Richmond, was yesterday charged, before Mayor Howell, with being drunk and disorderly, and committing an assault and battery, and held to bail in \$500 to answer.

of the Cincinnati Commercial speaks as follows of

"In a conversation with a firemen to-day, at the main station, in London, I learned that of late years their system has been materially changed. years their system has been materially changed. Formerly, each fire insurance company kept its own engine, hose, and corps of men at stations in different parts of London. At each station were from thirty to forty men, and there were about thirty stations. The insurance companies who supported these establishments have now joined together, and keep in order systems stations, where supported these establishments have now joined together, and keep in order sixteen stations, where guard is kept day and night, and two where only a night watch is kept. One or more engines, with hose, &c., are kept at each of these stations, also two to four horses and four men to each. With thirty miles in circumference. The number of fires in a year average about one thousand. In some parishes a small engine is kept under the

control of the parish authorities, but it seldom amounts to much.

The men are paid, on entering the service, at the rate of about \$5 per week, which, I understand, is increased by length of service. There is a reward equal to \$7 50 for the first engine which a reward equal to \$7 50 for the first engine which arrives at a fire, \$5 for the second, and \$2 50 for the third. The work at the fire is done by hired laborers, who are paid 25 cents for the first hour, and half that for succeeding hours. There are always sufficient men in the crowd willing to work for these high wages. The firemen attend to the

hose and nozzle.

The engines throw 125 feet perpendicularly through inch nozzle, and weigh, all complete, from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds. The cylinders are 8 inches diameter, with 8 inches stroke. They are a very efficient, serviceable machine, and have side-breaks. Buckets are carried along with the engines, as in many cases fire may be reached and put out without laying on the water; and it is the practice here not to damage a man's property by water unnecessarily, because he is unfortunate enough to have or have had a fire in his house or next door. In this respect their conduct is worthy of emulation in a city with which I have some acquaintance.

quaintance.

The dress of the firemen is a coarse, thick woolen coat, with thick leather helmet and very heavy boots. Each man carries a hatchet in a belt, to make his way into a house.

Fires are "nipped in the bud" in Loudon. Five minutes is all that is allowed, even at night, for all hands to be off out of the house, with horses

These, together with the fire escape stations, of which there are 40 in London, are the provision in this vast city against what is generally understood as the devouring element.

Great Collision -- Miraculous Escape.-About 6 o'clock, P. M., on the 9th inst., the express train from Buffalo came in collision with a tree blown across the track, three quarters of a mile cast of Springfield, a station twenty-five miles east of Springfield, a station twenty-five miles west of Erie. The severe gale from the lake had torn up a hemlock two feet in diameter, and cast it angularly over the track. The tree struck the rails about twenty feet from its roots. The evening was dark and stormy. The accident occurred in the woods, which rendered objects-less distinct. The train had been delayed some hour and a half at Erie, waiting for the arrival of the Buffalo train. When the collision happened it was moving at

at Eric, waiting for the arrival of the Buffalo train. When the collision happened, it was moving at the velocity of forty miles per hour.

The crash was awful. The tree, two feet in diameter, was broken in three places, and shivered as if struck by a thunderbolt. The locomotive was smashed to pieces and destroyed. It turned over and over three times. The boiler was broken, letting the steam and scalding water out, to add to the alarm and danger. The tender and two baggage cars were hurled upon the fragments of the locomotive, and smashed into one common notive, and smashed into one co wreck.
The first three passenger cars, filled with peo-

ple, were dashed upon the ruins of the baggage cars and engine. They were badly broken and turned bottom side up. The last three cars of the train were not thrown from the track, nor very badly disabled.

The horror and confusion of the scene were indescribable. The train had over 400 passengers The shock hurled them from their seats, and piled The shock hurled them from their seats, and pued the them up among seats in terrible confusion. The collision occured before the engineer had time to whistle down breaks, let off steam, reverse the motion, or even jump for his own life. He was pitched out head formost into the dich among the limbs. The fireman followed suit, and the baggage limbs. The fireman followed suit, and the baggage masters piled after them, all of whom received severe flesh bruises, but, strange to say, escaped instant death, and managed to crawl from under the ruins of broken cars and fragments of smashed baggage. But more miraculous still, none of the passengers were killed, or even had broken bones. Many received slight injuries, and all were more or less shocked and scared.

The train made three or four rebounds and advances, after striking the tree, before it came to a halt, each of which added "confusion worse confounded," to the general crash, and panie, among

founded," to the general crash, and panic among the passengers.

The screams, yells and shouts that filled the night air, after the accident, were horrible. The men behaved with less coolness and presence of

ind, in many cases, than the women.
Immediately after the smash, the conductor and a breakman started for Springfield station, to stop the express train going east, which would be due in a few minutes, and made no stop at that point barely succeeded in reaching the station, holding up a red light before the train came thundering along. Had it not been stopped, in a minute more another and more terrible collision would have happened. This train left its passengers at Springfield, and took on those of the wrecked train and proceeded back to this city yesterday morning.—Cleveland Democrat.

Another Indian Murder.-We learn, by a let ter from Fort Belknap, that a wagon with five animals, accompanied by a Mexican teamster, a Mrs. Wilson, from Eastern Texas, and two boys, whilst on the road from El Paso to Eastern Texas, and when near the head waters of the Colorado river, and eighty miles on the west of Phantom Hill, was From the Sabine and Red river in the direction of El attacked, about the 27th of September, by a party Paso, on the Rio Grande, as nearly as might be on of four Indians, and Mrs. Wilson and the two the line of the 32d parallel. They have been out two months, and have made a thorough exploration as far as the Colorado, upwards of two hunwho was some distance behind, came up after the deed was done, found the Mexican badly ed, and tried to bring him along, but could not, as his horse tired out. He then left him by the road-side to die, and himself wandered for several days, living on mosquito beans, till finally found hid away in a hole about fifty miles west of Fort Belknap, by a party of dragoons sent out to seek him by Major Merrill. That the Mexican, being still able to walk, wandered for several days without any food, in the direction of Phantom Hill, till finally coming into a friendly Comanche camp, a runner was sent by them to Major Silby, at Phantom Hill, where he was brought in, and is doing well. He saved his life by feigning death, after being shot. The tribe who committed this act was not known by the Mexican. Three men, who accompanied this wagon till the day before it was attacked, had left it and gone on to Phantom Hill. A command of dragoons had gone out to search for the prisoners, and obtain information on the subject. any food, in the direction of Phantom Hill, till

A complimentary dinner was to be given to General Rusk, by the citizens of Austin, on the 5th

Railway Discipline in England.-Mr. T Liddell, the railway station master at Stamford, was taken into custody on Wednesday, and charged before the Rev. C. Atlay, at Barrowden, with an offence against the railway act. He was fined £5. It appears that about a fortnight ago he went to the village of Barrowden, intending to return by the train due at Stamford at 10 7 P. M. On arriving at Luffenham, he found he was too late for the train, and he then proceeded to walk towards home along the line. When he reached Ketton, being exceedingly tired, he persuaded the porter at that station to get out a truck, in which he proposed to ride home, thinking that, as the line from that station to Stamford is on a descent, he would be able to get over the three miles with-

out propulsion. been pushed foward a short distance. Having been pushed foward a short distance, the truck kept in motion till it arrived at the bridge approaching Easton-wood, where it stopped, and being partially laden with beans, Mr. Liddell and being partially laden with beans, and the Easton work it. He went to the Easton gate-house for assistance, and the gatekeeper and his wife helped him to get it on after much labor, to Stamford. By some means the foolish transaction reached the ears of the directors, and Mr. Liddell had to attend before the board at Derby on Tuesday. He returned to Stamford that evening, believing that he had got over the difficulty, but the next morning an officer arrived and took him into custody. Had a luggage or any other train come in contact with the truck so recklessly put upon the line, the consequences might have been fearful. Hence the directors have thought it necessary to make an example of one of their responsible servants. Mr. Liddell is dismissed from his duties as station master.

[Stamford Mercury.

Arrival of the Hausa.

NEW YORK, November 17 .- The steamer Hausa, from Bremen, is coming up.

Interesting to Firemen.—The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial speaks as follows of the fire department of London:

"In a conversation with a firemen to-day, at the main station, in London. I learned that of late years their system has been materially changed. Formerly, each fire insurance company kept its the fire department of London

covery is one of the utmost importance and utility to the maritime and commercial world, among the throng collected to witness the announced exper-iment were many of our first merchants and ship owners. After waiting for some time without perowners. After waiting for some time without perceiving any sign of the promised trial, the spectators ascertained that owing to the unfavorabe weather and the roughness of the bay, Mr. Foreman had, at a late hour, issued placards announcing to the public that his experiment would be transfered to the Atlantic docks in Brooklyn. Very many of those present hastened over to the scene. They had been preceded by another mass of spectators, who lined the docks adjacent to the spot where Mr. Foreman's apparatus was arranged, and crowded the decks of a Spanish steamer lying in the neighborhood, to such a degree that she carcened to a dangerous extent. About 4½ o'clock, the time specified in his last handbills, Mr. Foreman commenced operations. Owing to the weak nature of the materials employed in the construction of the of the materials employed in the construction of the apparatus, which had been prepared economically for this occasion, and the heavy sea running even in the dock, some delay occurred in bringing the force to bear upon the submerged vessel—a craft of 90 tons, resting on the bottom, in 18 feet water. The buoys, used as floats to receive the gas, or, in technical phraseology, the "camels," were simply water-tight casks, so constructed that when the charge generating the gas should be fired, the gas would enter through India rubber pipes into one orifice, and the water that had filled the casks up to orince, and the water that had nied the casks up to the moment of the experiment would thus be forced out at another. It so happened that these casks were of uneven buoyancy, and when the charge was at last fired, the gas entered those ranged above one side of the vessel with greater rapidity than it could force its way into those above the other, so that the former rising very swiftly, added to the pressure upon the latter, which, remaining full of water, and impervious to the gas, sank, instead of being inflated and buoyed up, and the vessel rose to the surface on one side only. The principle, however, was fairly illustrated, as the principle, however, was fairly illustrated, as the submerged craft came up, amidst the cheers of the throng, in about two minutes after the charge was touched off, and remained suspended in her position. The material used in the apparatus was alone defective—a fault that can be readily avoided upon a future occasion by the outlay of more money. We understand that Mr. Foreman is having India rubber camels of precisely equal size and buoyancy prepared, and will soon make another experiment.

another experiment.
[N. Y. Daily Times, Wednesday.

Alleged New Motive Power.—We read in the Paris Presse: Dr. Carosio, a Piedmontese, ha invented an electro-magnetic apparatus, called the hydrodynamic pile, which, he says, will create new motive power, and effect a revolution in the production of light and heat. The apparatus is based on the theory of electro-chemical equiva-lents, and on what is called Faraday's law—name ly, that the electric current is equal to the chemical action, and that, consequently, the electricity which serves to decompose water into oxygen and hydrogen gas, is equal to that resulting from the combination of the two gasses in forming water. The apparatus consists—1. Of an electric battery formed of several cells on the principle of Complexities in which the apparatus consists—1. ple of Grove's pile, in which the electric current is produced. 2. Of a series of cells in which water becomes decomposed, and produces oxygen and hydrogen. 3. Of two reservoirs in which the two mydrogen. 3. Of two reservoirs in which the two gases accumulate under a pressure of several atmospheres. 4. Of two cylinders, in which movement is produced by the elastic force of two gases. 5. Of two other reservoirs, into which the gases, after having produced the movement, are reconducted anew to be afterwards distributed in the cells of the battery to produce the electric current; and of some other machinery seeming to regulate the equilibrium of the pressure of the two gases

the equilibrium of the pressure of the two gases to distribute acidulated water, &c.

By this apparatus Dr. Carosio obtains—1, the formation of water by the combination of oxygen and hydrogen gasses; 2, an electric current always in proportion to the said combination; 3, the ways in proportion to the said combination; 3, the decomposition of the water in oxygen and hydrogen gas proportionate to the electric current, and equal to the quantity of water recomposed; and 4, the separation of the gases at the very point at which they begin to develope themselves. The gasses, in passing into two reservoirs, in which they are retained under the pressure of a given number of atmospheres by the augmentation of their elasticity, produce movement by means of a mechanism similar to that of ordinary steam engines; 5, finally, after having produced the mechanical effect, the two gases are separately reconducted effect, the two gases are separately reconducted into the apparatus, in which the recomposition of water takes place, to repeat the same series of phenomena—the electric current, the decomposi-tion of water, and movement.

The New Capitol of Tennessee .-- The editor of the Charleston Advocate, in a letter from Nashof the Charleston Australia, in a letter from Nash-ville, Tennesse, thus speaks of the new building now erecting by the State in that city. The capi-tol, one of the most magnificent buildings in the world, is now nearly completed. It is built of solid limestone, quarried near the hill on which it stands, and covers exactly an acre of ground. The architecture is of the Ionic order, and the ornamental part exceedingly rich. Its roofs of Tennessee copper, and the platform for the speaker of Tennessee marble. The cost of the edifice is a million of dollars. From the base of the dome a striking panorama meets the eye. The city lies below, on a bend of the Cumberland river. At a distance of a hundred miles, the blue peaks of the Cumberland mountains rise above the An amphitheatre of hills sweeps around the city, the population of which approaches twenty thousand. Coming down from our noble "post of observation," we passed the house formerly occupied by President Polk. It lies at some distance from the street, and has in front a monument erected over the remains of the late statesman. Many of the houses of the town are built with elegance. It is the fashion to paint in oil colors the brick houses, and these colors being generally light drab, there is an air of treshness which we miss in the

Connection between Baltimore and New York.—It is stated that workmen are now engaged in relaying the rails along Prime street, Philadelphia, from the Delaware to Broad street, so as to connect the travel between Baltimore an New York. At the foot of Prime street, on the Delaware, preparations are now in progress for the election of a railway depot to accommodate these election of a ranway depot to accommodate these new arrangements. Between this point and Cam-den a large and powerful steam ferry-boat will ply, by means of which, it is expected that freight cars may be transported from the Jersey to the Phila-delphia road, without a necessity for the break of bulk. This will enable the whole chain of railways, from New York through Philadelphia and Baltimore to Wheeling, to be worked as one through line to the west.—Balt. Sun.

The Storm. We learn from the Times the following additional particulars of the effects of the storm.

The Bristol train was delayed nearly two hours

The Bristol train was delayed nearly two hours

Monday morning, on account of about fifty feet of the track being washed away.

The bridges and culverts on the Danbury and Norwalk, Housatonic, and Naugatuck roads have been destroyed to such an extent as to prevent the operation of these roads. Several head of cattle passed down the Connec-ticut on Monday, probably from off the meadows

above the city.

A bridge of some 30 or 40 feet span on the Vermont Valley road, between Dummerston and Put-ney, was carried off, and the passengers had to change cars at that point.—Hartford Courant.

Passing Counterfeits.-James Harland has Passing Counterfelts.—James Hariand has been committed, in default of \$1,000 bail, by Mayor Howell, for passing counterfeit \$5's on the Far-mers' and Drovers' Bank, at Somers, New York. Officer Barger also arrested Alexander Marshall, for passing notes of a similar plate. On the way to the lock up, the accused attempted to swallow three of the notes, but the officer succeeded in chooking them up. He was held to bail on Tues day for a further hearing .- North American

A Grand Game of Chess.-It is said that the English and French chess clubs have madea novel match, to be played shortly at the Hippodrome. A gigantic chess board will be marked out upon the turf. The castles will be carried on the be of real elephants, and every other piece will be represented by an equestrian performer, dressed in character. The kings and queens will be in gorgeous robes, the knights in full armor, and the bishops will represent the "true church militant." [English paper.

Markets. NEW YORK, November 17.—Flour has declined 18\(^1\) @ 25 cents per barrel, under the steamer's news. Sales of 4,500 barrels at \$6 S1 @ \$6 S7 for State, and \$6 94 @ \$7 for Ohio. Sales of 4,000 barrels southern at \$7 12 @ \$7 25.

Wheat has declined 2 @ 3 cents Sales of 18,000 bushels western white at \$1 70.

Corn is better. Sales of 18,000 bushels at 81 cents for mixed, and 82 for yellow.

From the New Haven Journal, Nov. 15. river has not been so high as on Monday but once before since the memory of man.

The amount of rain that fell in this city, by the rain guage at the United States armory, was two Further Particulars of the Late Storm. A severe southeast storm, accompanied by a high wind and a heavy fall of rain, set in on Sunday, which continued throughout the day, with but

little abatement.

The tide in our harber rose to an unusual height, but as far as we can learn no damage was height, but as far as we can learn no damage was done to the shipping, or any property on the wharves. Some thirty or forty vessels sought safety in the bay, and rode out the gale at anchor. From other places along the line of the Naugatuck and other railroads, we hear the saddest intelligence of the effects of the storm, resulting in the destruction of a large amount of property, as well as the loss of several lives. Along the whole of the Naugatuck valley, the most serious conse-quences were experienced, the particulars of which are given below in a letter from an attentive cor-

respondent at Birmingham:
Birmingham, Monday morning, Nov. 14.—Last respondent at Birmingham:

Birmingham, Monday morning, Nov. 14.—Last night was the most destructive and awful night ever witnessed in the valley of the Naugatuck. During Sunday afternoon, the water in both the Housatonic and Naugatuck rose rapidly, and before night came on, small buildings were floating down the Housatonic river; among which was a hat shop, from which some twenty lats were taken at this place, by approaching it with a boat.

The river was filled with floating timber, broken bridges, &c. Down's bridge, crossing the Housatonic river, some seven miles above this place, and Zoar bridge, about one mile further up, are both gone. There has also passed a covered bridge, which undoubtedly is Bennett's bridge, some fourteen miles above this place.

Whether any bridges above that are gone, we are not able to say, though it is quite probable; for the hat shop named must have come from as far up as Babbitt's bridge, some twenty-four or five miles above here. The extent of the damage up the Housatonic is not known, as no messenger has come from above Zoar bridge.

come from above Zoar bridge.

Upon the Naugatuck the loss and destruction of life and property we fear is great. The new bridge at Beacon dam, a few miles below Naugatuck, Pine's bridge, still lower down the stream, the railroad bridge at Seymour, the new bridge at Ansonia, and the old bridge at Derby, are all gone; and with the bridge at Ansonia, several lives are

The bridge at Ansonia, on the west side of the river, abutted into high ground, and all on that side were safe, while, through the village of Anso-nia and between the houses and the east end of the bridge, the water was running rapidly and at great depth; people were crossing from the west-ern shore on the bridge to the eastern end, to see ern shore on the bridge to the eastern end, to see the rise of water around the houses in Ansonia; some had gained the eastern abutment, and others were crossing, when suddenly the centre pier gave way, the bridge broke and fell, and all then upon it were thrown into the stream, and all must have perished; several caught upon the bushes that stand upon the eastern shore of the river proper, a distance of forty rods below where the bridge stood, and there shrieked for help. It was sometime before they were discovered, but there was no boat there to aid them, and the probabiliwas no boat there to aid them, and the probabilities were that no boat in this vicinity could live to

reach them.
On some citizens driving there and ascertaining the state of affairs, they immediately ran their horses for Birmingham, where a boat was instantly loaded, and horses driven at the top of their speed to the scene, a distance of some two miles During all this time their shricks for help were heart rending. The boat was immediately man-ned, and four brave fellows, at the imminent risk of their lives, pushed into the maddened stream, among floating trees, bridges and timber. All was excitement as we watched the light in

the boat darting down the stream like an arrow and for a moment it seemed that they too must he lost. Soon we saw they had crossed the cur-rent, and then the air was rent with shouts of joy for we thought at least the boatmen were safe, and they would yet rescue the drowning. They landed at the eastern abutment, and found some ten or fifteen persons there hemmed in by a flood of water, and the heavy walls of the abutment every few moments falling.
As soon as the water could be cleared from the boat, they again started for the relief of those that

were clinging to the bushes; but before they could reach the place, tired nature had yielded, or they had been swept from their grasp by floating timber, and were no more. For some two hours and a half they had shrieked for help and none could From the Hartford Times, November 14.

One of the greatest rain storms that has visited this section for years commenced on Sunday evening, November 12, in a fine drizzling rain, and increased in force and power until last night. A great quantity of rain fell, and it reached its height at between 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

yesterday, (Monday). All the streams in the vicinity were swollen so that they overflowed their banks, and the stream too small to carry off the flood. The Connecticut and Little rivers rose at a fearful rate. The H. P. and F. railroad tracks that have been newly laid in their yard were badly injured and washed. Such was the quantity of water that fell, that the tracks from above the tunnel to the depot were completely submerged, the culverts not being large enough to relieve the side gutters.

The water that flowed down Asylum bill, on account of the sewers being obstructed, overflowed the street, covered the tracks of the road and passed off, finding an outlet through the sewers under the station house.

The H. N. H. and S. Railroad track was so badv washed about four miles north of the city, some sixty feet of earth being entirely gone, that the mail train was telegraphed at New Haven, and did not leave that city. The track is also washed at Thompsonville and at Newington, but this company, with their usual promptness, put on a large gang of men last night, who, by great exertions, so repaired the bad places, that the trains of to-day were not delayed. The steamer's mails arrived at Springfield some time during the night, and passed through this city on the first morning's train. Great damage must have occurred to the

roads in this vicinity.

The Bristol train was delayed nearly two hours between Bristol and Forestville, on account of about fifty feet of the track being washed away The Connecticut river is now (one o'clock) some nineteen feet above low water mark, and is still rising about three inches an hour. The meadows are all overflowed.

We learn by the passengers in the cars that the bridges and culverts on the Danbury and Nor-walk, Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, have been destroyed to such an extent as to prevent the operation of those roads. All parts of the State appear to have been visited by this storm. Several head of cattle passed down the stream of the Connecticut to-day, probably from off the meadows above the city.

A bridge of some thirty or forty feet span on the

Vermont Valley railroad, between Dummerston and Putney, Vermont, was carried off by the water, and the passengers, baggage and mails had to change cars at this point. The damage will soon

At six o'clock, on the evening of the 14th inst. the Connecticut river was 191 feet above low water mark, and rising at the rate of one inch and a

From the Springfield Republican, Nov. 15. The rain of Sunday, as we anticipated, produced a rapid rise in all the streams in this vicinity, as well as in more distant localities. The Connecti-cut river at Springfield is as high as it was at any time last spring. The Agawam meadows are under water, and on Monday morning about one hundred head of cattle were water-bound upon them. The travelling bridge at Mittenique, over the Agawam river, was partly carried away. This was nearly a new bridge. A culvert on the west-ern railroad, near Westfield, was washed away, but was repaired in season to allow of the regular passage of trains. Many of the bridges on the western road were submerged during Sunday, but none of them suffered. We hear of dumage from the storm in almost every direction. Great damage has been done on the Housatonic, Danbury, and Naugatuck railroads, in Connecticut, so that on Monday the obstruction of the trains was com olete, save on the lower portion of the Housatonic

The bridge of the Hudson railroad at Purdy's station, over the Croton river, was swept away, and the telegraph wires with it. About sixty feet of the track of the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield railroad, at Windsor, were washed away on Sunday, obstructing the passage of the Sunday night mail cars in each direction, between New York and Boston.

The rain of Sunday was so powerful and severe in Berkshire that the streams were swollen, and the roads rendered so heavy that our expresses were only successful in collecting returns by the were only successful in collecting returns by the most persevering exertions and arduous labors. Several of the streams were forded by our express teams, and extra relays of horses were found necessary. Arrangements were made for every town, but the messenger for New Mariborough

and Monterey failed to connect as arranged.

The vote was also very light in many of the towns, in consequence of the water being so high that many of the voters could not get to the polls.

The "oldest inhabitant" avers that the Housatonic signed hopes to merit a share of the public patronage so liberally extended heretofor

Matest Intelligence.

Steamboat Burnt.-Louisville, Nov. 16 .- The steamer Volant was burnt to-day, on the Yazoo river. She was heavily laden. All on board es-Naval.—The United States brig Dolphin, from Southampton, via Port Praya and St. Thomas, in ten days from the latter place, arrived in Hampton Roads on Sunday. Her cruise has been made with a view of taking deep sea soundings, and will give rise to many interesting and important results. caped, except one passenger, who was burnt to death. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

Vermont Senator-Montreller, Vt., Nov. 16 Three ballotings for United States senator were had to-day. On the last ballot the vote stood, Kellogg, democrat, 83; Collamer, whig, 82; Shafter, freesoil, 25; Brainerd, freesoil, 5; scattering, 5; [The previous report of the election of Judge Kellogg was premature.] The Dolphin left at St. Thomas the barque Ocean Belle, ready for sea and to sail in a few days; also the ship North Carolina, laden with coal for Havana, put in leaky.

The health of St. Thomas was very good, the

Sales of Stocks.—Providence, Nov. 16.—The Providence and Fishkill railroad company sold to-day \$275,000 of 6 per cent. bonds of the city of Providence for \$107 per share.

The temperance convention to-dry resolved to nominate candidates for governor and State officers. yellow fever having entirely disappeared.
On Saturday last spoke the steamer Black
Warrior, from New York for Mobile, via Ha-The following is a list of the Dolphin's officers:

The following is a list of the Dolphin's officers:
Lieutenant commanding, O. H. Berryman; master, E. English; assistant surgeon, S. A. Engles; passed midshipmen, W. P. Truxton, George E. Upham Morris; midshipmen, William H. Ward, John G. Mitchell; acting purser, R. W. Byrd.

It is stated that the United States sloop-of-war Cyane, Commander Hollins, is to be dispatched to Caledonia bay to converse a surgestion. Louisiana Election .- New ORLEANS, Nov. 16. —The democratic majority in the legislature is thirty. Three democrats and one whig are elected to Congress.

Caledonia bay to convey a surveying party, under the command of Lieutenant Strain, United States Large Fire .- NEW YORK, Nov. 17 .- The Empire Iron Works, at the foot of 23d street, were navy, for the purpose of making a thorough survey of the route from Caledonia bay to San Miguel, in order to settle the practicability of the totally destroyed by fire this morning. Also two blocks of building, from Greenwich to Washington street and from Ivey to Jane street. The loss very heavy-partially insured. SECOND DISPATCH.

> NEW YORK, Nov. 17-P. M .- The stock market slightly firmer. Nothing done in government 6's; Canton, 28; Erie, 79½; Reading, 77½; Parker Vein, 10½; Cumberland coal, 38½; Morris canal,

164; Nicaragua, 25. Flour has declined. Sales of 6,000 barrels at \$6 75@\$6 S1 to \$6 S7 for State; southern, \$7@

Wheat declined; sales 20,000 bushels at \$1 70 @\$1 75 for Michigan. Corn dull; sales 20,000 bushels white and mixed at 78@80 cts. to 51 cts. Cotton dull—unsettled. Whisky, 26½@27½ cts.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14 .- The cotton market

corn exchange at 144 @ 148c. for red, and 152 @ 156c. for white.

The sales of corn reached 10,000 bushels at 72

6 74c. for old white 62 @ 66c. for new; old yellow 70 @ 72c., and new 62 @ 64.

Rye 92 @ 93c. for Pa., 75 @ 78c. for Md.

Oats 46c. for Pa., 43 @ 44c. for Md. and 40 @

Amusements.

MADAME SONTAG'S

LAST CONCERT.

The Second, and most positively last appear ance that MADAME SONTAG can possibly make in Washington, prior to her departure for Europe, will take place on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1853.

On which occasion she will give, in addition t

A full and complete BALLAD SOIREE, con-isting of a great variety of popular English, ecotch, and Irish Ballads.

Madame SONTAG will sing, in the first part : . The celebrated Aria from Linda ci Chamouni.

Comin' thro' the Rye.
'Twas within a Mile of Edinboro' Town.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

Admission, with a certificate of a "reserved

dmission Ticket, without the certificate,

(to be had at the door in the evening)....

or sale at the Ticket office and the Hall.

JULIEN, JAELL, AND ROCCO

Will perform a grand selection of brilliant pieces.

The sale of seats commences on Thursday, at 9

The American Book of the Concert, with the

Sontag" Gems, (10 pages of music and 20 pages

f letter-press, in large quarto and double columns,)

Doors open at seven; to commence at eight

HORN AND LANDIS'

TERPSICHOREAN MINSTRELS,

AND BURLESQUE

OPERA TROUPE

W. S. HUNTER.

S. SINCLAIR, W. BLOOMER

J. CLUSKEY.

J. CONRAD,

Have the honor to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Washington that they will give a se-ries of ETHIOPIAN CONCERTS, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, November 15th, 1853.

AT ODD FELLOW'S HALL,

And continue until further notice. Their Quar

tettes, Glees, Duets, Overtures, &c., will

be interspersed with a grand

CHARACTERISTIC OLIO,

And producing, for the first time in this city, a Bur-lesque, entitled the

CHINESE GAMES.

Tickets can be purchased during the day at the rving House, and also at the principal hotels of

rds of admission 25 cents—no half price

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½. Nov. 15—tf (m) W. HORN, Conductor.

NATIONAL THEATRE, WASHINGTON.

M. JULLIEN

Has the honor to announce that he will give

Assisted by his UNRIVALLED BAND,

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 24 and 25

Admission-To the Dress Circle and Parquette

MOR SALE, a good Spring Wagon, made

an be bought cheap.

JNO. C. BRASHEAR.

Inquire of Baden & Bro. or Levi Pumphrey.

TO LET-The store recently occupied by

1 the subscribers, six doors north of Pennsyl-

11th street, 2d door north of Pa. Avenue.

TO PRINTERS .-- Wanted, three "Im-

unia Avenue, on 11th street. Apply to COLLINS, BOWNE & CO.,

last April, nearly new, with harness complete

Full particulars will be duly announced. Nov 15.---tf *

1. Family Circle 50 cents.

OCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS,

For full particulars see circulars of the day.

W. HORN.

D. LANDIS,

H. K. JOHNSON.

Comprising Nine Talented Performers, viz:

er regular GRAND CONCERT.

And in the Ballad Soiree:

A. M., at Davis's Music store.

Whisky unchanged.

roposed oceanic ship canal communication be ween the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The fire this morning in 23d street burnt Brooks's piano factory, Empire feed mills, the iron trunk works, and other property. Loss \$150,000.

The loss by the fire in Washington street is estimated at \$109,000. Letters received in Washington state that the Cumberland, Com'der Stringham, flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, and the St. Louis, were both at Spezzia on the 19th October. The corvette Levant is supposed to be at Constantinople, all well. Also, that Edward de Leon, consul general at Egypt, has been detained at Paris some time by severe illness, but was recovering. Markets.

BALTIMORE ITEMS.

BALTIMORE ITEMS.

From the Patriot, 17th.

Bold Robbery.—A gentleman, named Samuel Young, who arrived in this city yesterday by the Norfolk boat, was accosted, upon landing, by two young men, respectably dressed, who proposed a walk to the Washington monument. The unsuspecting stranger assented, and on their way thither an attempt was made to get him to bet upon the "ball game," but he refused, when one of the rogues thrust his hand into Mr. Y.'s coat pocket and abstracted his pocket-book, containing four hundred dollars in bank notes, with which he immediately ran off, followed soon after by his accomplice, who prevented the victim from giving the alarm.

New Orleans, Nov. 14.—The cotion market has been very active to-day, with sales reaching 9,000 middling, 9@9\frac{1}{2}; good middling, 9\frac{2}{3}(0)0.

Nov. 15.—Sales to-day of 7,000 bales cotton at 9\frac{1}{2}(0)0 cents for middling. Molasses, 19 cents. Flour, \\$6 62(0)\\$6 75, being 25 cts. deline. Freights on cotton to Liverpool \\$d.

Nov. 16.—Sales up to noon of 3,000 bales cotton, at 9 (0)0 \\$1 for middling.

Baltimore, Nov. 17.—The flour market was quite active before the news, with sales of 4,000 bbls., principally Howard street, at \\$6 62\frac{1}{2}. After the news nothing was done.

There were 19,000 bushels wheat sold to-day at corn exchange at 144 (0) 148c. for red, and 152 (0) Sheriff's Deputies. Mr. Hines, the sheriff elect, has, it is said, selected the following gentle-men to act as his deputies: Robert Wilson, Leonard R. Woollen, J. J. Daneker, Wm E. Wright, James C. Perry, and Thomas W. Griffin. The three first-named are whigs, and the three last

Larcenies.—A man, by the name of Samuel S. Benjamin, was arrested on a State warrant at a quarter past one o'clock this morning, charged with stealing a coat from the hall of Dr. Stevenson's dwelling, in the western section of the city. Tobias Cook, charged with being an accomplice, was also arrested, and both were admitted to bail for their appearance at court by Justice Kemp. Elizabeth Lloyd, charged with stealing sixty dollars, the property of Christopher Burke, of Harrisburg, Pa., was committed to jail by Justice Stump. Larcenies -- A man, by the name of Samuel S

An Affray.- A man by the name of Wm. Mor-An Affray.—A man by the name of Wm. Morgan, a boiler maker by trade, while in a state of intoxication, left a pair of boots in the confectionary and dram shop of Francis Valentine, on Light near Barre street, and on calling for them a while afterwards, they were delivered to him, and he left the premises. After some considerable lapse of time, however, he again called at Valentine's and demanded his boots.

and demanded his boots.

On being told by V.'s assistant that he had already obtained them, he became very much excited, and gave the lie to the assistant, while the latter resented it by knocking him down. Morgan latter resented it by knocking him down. Morgan then drew a knife, sprang upon the assistant with great impetuosity, and succeeded in inflicting a wound upon his thumb. At this juncture, Valentine caught up a billet of wood, and with it felled Morgan to the floor. The latter lay insensible for an hour or more; but, so, far as we can learn, he was not materially injured. Valentine was ar rested, but discharged by Justice Rowe on the ground of intoxication.

MARRIED, In the Fifth Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, by the pastor, Rev. A. G. CAROTHERS, Mr. WM. M. 4. The Last Rose of Summer. MOORE to Miss MARY CHARLOTTE POWELL, all of this 5. The Serenade, by Schubert.

78 The Annual Meeting of "the Ladies Union, Benevolent, and Employment Society" will take place this (Friday) evening, at the First Presoyterian Church, 41 street, at 71 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend, and conribute their benevolent aid to sustain the society n their laudable efforts to benefit the female poor of our city, by encouraging industry among them. The annual report will be presented and read, d addresses made by the Rev. Mr. Sunderland

and other gentleman.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD. For Hats or Caps, call at HENDLEY'S, se cond door east of the United States Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue; where also may be be found a reat variety of under-shirts, drawers, dress-shirts doves, hosiery, cravats, and other goods for gen-

For gracefulness, durability, and cheapness HENDLEY'S hats are not to be surpassed.

Gilman's Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dve received the highest diploma at the first annual ex hibition of the Metropolitan Mechanic's Institute at Washington, over all other preparations, and is now extensively used throughout the United States Prepared by Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, of this city. For sale by Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist Washington City

NE PLUS ULTRA HAVANA CIGAR STORE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Under the National Hotel, Penn, Avenue. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST REceived, direct from Havana, the following bice brands of Cigars, which he can, with conidence, recommend to all epicures, as being of th most delicious flavor:

Cabanas, (Londres,) Panetelas. Londres. Cabanas, Trabucos, La India, Consolacion Consuelo Among his stock of Chewing Tobacco, the undermentioned favorite brands will be found:

Pride of Virginia, El Dorado, Goodwin's Patent, Koh-I-Noor. Virginius, The Koh-I-Noor tobacco is put up in small neat

boxes, at \$5 each, or 37½ cents a plug, and is ac-knowledged to be the most palatable tobacco ever hewed.
Turkish pipes, smoking tobacco of superior

quality, canes, umbrellas, razors, shaving scap cau de Cologne, with a variety of miscellaneous articles always on hand. G.S. McELFRESH Under the National Hotel.

MEDICAL CARD.—Drs. R. &J. Hunter. (physicians for diseases of the chest, &c..) beg to announce that they will remove to New York on the 5th of December next, or as soon thereafter as they shall have completed desired professional arrangements in regard to their practice in Washington and Baltimore. The motive for this change is that of being more central and easy of access to those visiting them from distant parts

Dr. James Hunter will, during the winter, visit professionally St. Augustine, Jacksonville, and the principal resorts for invalids on the southern Dr. Robert Hunter will visit Washington and

Baltimore on professional business once in each month after December.

Will be published in January next an American edition of Sir Charles Scudamore's work on Inhalation, with an "Introduction," "Notes," and an Appendix, by R. Hunter, M. R. C. S.

Nov 16—ly (m)

WILLARD'S HOTEL. THE ABOVE-NAMED ESTABLISH-

ment will be reopened for the reception of guests on Thursday, November 24. Since the closing in June last the house has been complete-ly renovated, enlarged, improved in ventilation, warming, &c., and many improvements added re-With a practical knowledge of hotel keeping and personal attention to the business, the under

proved Adams presses," capable of printing sheet 24 by 38 inches; also, three large cylinder Hoe presses of the same size, with registering ap-paratus and cutting-knife. Address, (post paid,) R. B. G., Jr., H. A. WILLARD.

Washington city.

Telegraphic.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Nov. 17.—The steamer Arabia has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of November 5th.

ber 5th.

The latest accounts from the principalities state that Bucharest and other cities had been placed in a state of siege. Any one found in correspondence with the Turks will be shot.

The Turkishfleet left the Bosphorus on the 25th for the Black sea.

Rumors of a pacific termination of the difficulty were current. It was said that a conference of the powers, in reference to the future proposers of

the powers, in reference to the future prospects of Turkey, would be held at London. It was also said that Austria would resume mediation, as she said, that her efforts in favor of a pacific terminaion of the difficulty will not be fruitless.

The Arabia brought 134 passengers.

The clipper ship Challange had put into Fayal

eaky.

The Eastern Question.

Reliable intelligence from the east was very scanty. It was true that the Turks had crossed the Danube and occupied Kalofat; and it was reported that the Russians had repulsed them near that place. Fighting in Asia was also reported to have taken place. The mountaineers of Circassia and Daghistan had defeated the Russians and captured some of their boats.

Prince Paskiewitch has set out to take command of the Russian army in the principalities.

Prince Paskiewitch has set out to take command of the Russian army in the principalities. It was now stated positively that the Austrian envoy has pressed on the Sultan to accept a new note, which the Czar had approved on the condition that it was accepted by the Sultan, without modification. The efforts of diplomacy were now directed to securing the joint assent of the Sultan and Czar to that note.

The e was talk of opening the Turkish loan in the United States.

the United States.

The allied fleets were collecting in the Sea of Marmora, having been dispersed by a storm

Latest-Highly Important from the Danube. Latest—Highly Important from the Danube.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5th.—By submarine telegraph, intelligence has been received that fighting, between the Turks and Russians, was proceeding briskly in Wallachia. A body of 2,000 Turks appeared at Giurgeos, and attacked the town. This brought on an engagement with the Russian force dispatched to the assistance of the place, and great slaughter ensued. Another encounter took place between 4,000 Turks and a like number of Russian cavalry, between Kalofat and Sothia, when the Russians were forced to retreat.

Great inundations had occurred in the south of Ireland. Much damage was done at Cork.

The premises of J. P. Hutchinson & Co., American merchants at London, had been accidentally burned—they were insured.

The ship Victoria, which left Glasgow on the th for New York, took fire in the river and was

Italy. Much alarm was felt at Naples of an anticipated French invasion, now that diplomatic relations be-tween the two countries were suspended. Mr. Owen, United States consul, had arrived at

urned to the water's edge.

A naturalized American, named Paperi, had A naturalized American, named Paperi, nade been kept in custody at Ancona by the Austrian authorities on no charge except that of entertaining liberal sentiments. The American consul had interposed, and, after numerous delays, Paperi was finally liberated. He was, however, still kept under surveillance, because he refused to sign a declaration that he would never again visit Italy. This seems to be a case demanding the prompt action of the United States.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—Cotton is dull, and prices irregular, especially of inferior sorts. Prices were, however, not quotably lower. Sales of the week, 32,880 bales, of which speculators took 4,250, and exporters 4,020 bales. Fair Mobile, 6½d.; middling, 5½d.; closing dull. Stock, 706,580 bales.

Breadstuffs were in more limited demand, at 3d. @ 4d. decline in wheat, and 1s. @ 1s. 6d. reduction in flour. Corn quiet and unchanged. White wheat 10s. 7d. @ 10s. 10d.; red, 10s. 4d. Western Canal flour, 36s. @ 36s. 6d.; Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Ohio, 37s. @ 37s. 6d. Extra Indian corn, 46s.

Provisions were dull. Beef, pork, and bacon sell freely at rates shightly lower. Shoulders in LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5 .- Cotton is dull, and prices ir-

sell freely at rates slightly lower. Shoulders in fair demand at 30s. Lard quiet at 50s. Tallow dull at 1s. decline. South American, 56 @ 57s. Sales of 4,000 barrels rosin at 6s. 6d. for com-

No sales of tar or crude turpentine. Sales of spirits turpentine at 58s,
Rice firm. Congou teas had advanced 1d @ 1½d.
No sales of coffee; prices firm. Sales of the past month 1,000 hhds. Trade at Manchester was flat, but prices

London Produce Markets.

Baring & Bro. report continued dullness in col-onial and foreign products generally. Coffee firm. Rice was in improved demand—sales of 108 tierces Carolina at 25s. 6d. @ 26s. 6d., for indiling to fair. Sugar dull, but improving towards the close. Tea firm, and business towards the close. Tea firm, and business limited; holders asking an advance. Breadstuffs quiet, but holders firm. Red wheat 67s. @ 73s.; white, 74s. @ 80s. Canal flour, 38s. @ 39s. Baltimore and Ohio, 39s. 6d. @ 41s. Corn quiet and firm. Copper unchanged Iron firm, at £8 @ £8 for corneron £8 5c. @ £8 10s for rails. 5s. for common, £8 5s. @ £8 10s. for rails. Scotch pig has fluctuated from 75s. 6d. @ 78s., but closed at the former prices.
Different authorites quote consuls at 911 @ 95

Great Fires.

and 947.

NEW YORK Nov. 17 .- The Empire Iron Works on 23d street, together with two blocks of buildings, were burnt this morning. Simultaneously, the sash and blind factory, fire-arms manufactory and other factories at the corner of Greenwich and Washington streets, took fire, and were destroved. The loss by both fires is immense, but

Unction Sales.

By J. C. MAGUIRE, Auctioneer. XTENSIVE SALE OF IMPROVED AND unimproved property belonging to the Balti-more and Ohio Railroad Company in this city. On WEDNESDAY afternoon, November 23d, at two o'clock, on the premises, I shall sell the following described property, known as the "Old Depot Property," and formerly occupied by the Railroad Company for ticket offices, freight and car houses,

Lots 1 and 2, in subdivision of reservation 12, fronting 80 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, at the corner of 2d street west, and running back an average depth of 118 feet to an alley, containing 6,659 square feet; together with the buildings, consisting of a three story and attic brick dwe ling house and large frame shed building.

Lot 17 and part of lot 16, in reservation 12, ronting 33 feet on north B street, at the corner of 2d street west, running back 80 feet to an alley. ontaining 2,640 square feet.

Lots A, B, C, D, and E, subdivisions of lot 2, in square 574, each fronting 27 feet on 2d street west, running back 151 feet 2 inches to a 16 foot alley,

and containing 4,051} square feet.

Lot F, being subdivisions of lots 2 and 3, in squam 574, fronting 106 feet 7 inches, on 2d street west, running back 167 feet 2 inches, containing 26,0911 square feet, with the building consisting of a substantial and well built, fire proof, brick ware house, about 33 by 115, with heavy stone founda-tion, iron roof and headings. This building and situation is admirably adapted for manufacturing urposes, large livery stables, or as warehouses. Lots G, H, I, J, K, L, M, and N, subdivisions of

lot 4, in square 574, fronting 25 feet each on C street and Indiana avenue, running back from S4 to 114 feet to a 16 foot alley.

Lots O, P, Q, R, and S, in subdivision of lot 4 in quare 574, fronting 22 feet on 1st street west, be-ween north B street and Indiana avenue, running

back 167 feet 2 inches, and containing each 3,6773 square feet.

The above property is situated in the heart of the city, within a few hundred yards of the Capitol grounds, new depot, and principal hotels, and offers greater inducements for profitable investments

greater inducements for promining investments than probably will occur for years.

Lithographed plates of the property may be seen at the auction rooms of the subscriber, at the offices of the company in this city and in Baltimore, and on the ground at the sale. Terms; One-fourth cash; the residue in four

equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months; notes bearing interest, secured by a deed of trust on the By order of the President and Directors of the

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

J. C. McGUIRE.